

## Business Notices.

## GAS FIXTURES, &amp;c.

STANDARD PATENT, No. 707 Broadway,  
Office for sale, at reduced prices, a splendid assortment of  
GAS FIXTURES.  
FRENCH BRONZES, direct importation,  
Consisting of MANTEL ORNAMENTS, STATUETTES, GROUPS,  
LAMP-GLASSES, &c.  
FURNISHING AND GAS FITTING  
attended to by order at No. 321 4th st., and No. 3 Astor House,  
Barclay st.

## THE GREAT CURATIVE IS

BRANDY'S VIOLET UNIVERSAL PILLS.  
It cures, and they will cure you quickly. In Colds,  
and all derangements of the bowels, whether Diarrhoea, Dysen-  
tery, or Constipation, they are equally beneficial, one dose often  
curing.

OFFICE, No. 294 CANAL ST., and No. 4 UNION-SQUARE.  
Sold in Brooklyn by L. S. Green, No. 357 Fulton st., and  
Gustave Richter, No. 36 Fulton st.

**KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF**  
**ROOTS FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.**  
This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as  
Knapp's Root Beer is put up in bottles, is a pure, sweet, and  
and of such a nature as to make it a most valuable addition to the  
Beverage. General Depot, No. 362 Hudson st. Sold also by most  
wholesale and retail druggists.

**CLOTHING.**  
ADAMS & RUTHERFORD,  
ALFRED MENDEL & CO., No. 507 Broadway,  
Offer for sale a large stock of well-made SUMMER CLOTHING, for  
Men and Boys.

Clothing made to order as usual.  
Wm. D. Abbott,  
W. G. RICHMOND.

**WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES.**  
At reduced prices, with Glass Case, Improved, Loop  
Check, new style, a Hammer, Tender, Crocker, &c., 505 Broadway.

**CANTILLI'S IS AT No. 813 Broadway.** Every-  
body knows that Cantilli's is the very best quality of Italian  
silk, and that it is not put up in bottles, as is the case with  
the other brands. All orders which he takes are promptly  
filled.

**TRUSSES—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA, OR RUPTURE.**  
—Dr. S. N. MANN, of the well-known house of Marsh &  
Co., No. 2 Vesey street, near the church, de-  
votes special attention to the surgical treatment of the Radical  
Cure. All cases of Hernia, or Rupture, Suppuration, Strangulation,  
Hernia, Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for the  
remedy. (A lady attended.)

**IMPORTANT TO SHIP BUILDERS.**—3,000,000 feet  
SOUTHERN PINE SHIP TIMBER  
on hand and for sale by  
JAMES & POWELL,  
No. 6 State st., Boston.

**KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS.**  
FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.  
This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as  
Knapp's Root Beer is put up in bottles, is a pure, sweet, and  
and of such a nature as to make it a most valuable addition to the  
Beverage. General Depot, No. 362 Hudson st. Sold also by most  
wholesale and retail druggists.

**GLOVER & BAKER'S**  
CELEBRATED NOVELTY SEWING-MACHINES,  
FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURING USE. 405 Broadway, N.Y.

**BATHING-HOUSE HAIR DYE.**—Reliable, Harmless,  
and instantaneous. Black or Brown. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st.  
Sold and applied at BATHING-HOUSES, No. 16 Bond st.

## New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1861.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What  
is intended for publication must be accompanied by the  
name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publica-  
tion, but as a guarantee for the good faith of the  
communication. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.  
All letters for this office should be addressed to "THE  
TRIBUNE," New-York.

The Postmaster at Memphis has refused to dis-  
tribute the mails, and the office at that place has  
been discontinued, by order of the Postmaster-  
General.

Thirty-five of the prisoners recently confined at  
Washington, including the cavalry captured at  
Alexandria, have been discharged, they having  
taken the oath of allegiance with cheerful alacrity.

Several officers of the Susquehanna have  
resigned, including Capt. Hollins, of Greytown  
notoriety. It is not yet decided what action  
the Government will take upon this matter.

It is clearly ascertained that 30 of the Rebels  
were killed by the dragoon charge at Fairfax  
Court-House last Saturday, though the Seces-  
sionists deny with oaths the story, and threaten  
with death any who shall report it.

The Board of Councilmen last evening elected  
Harry Howard Sergeant-at-Arms, and agreed  
with the Board of Aldermen to appropriate  
\$5,000 for the patriotic celebration of the 4th  
of July.

Gen. Patterson has prepared an address for  
distribution among the troops at Chambersburg.  
After alluding to the aggressive acts of the Rebels,  
he says: "You must bear in mind you are  
going for the good of the whole country, and  
that, while it is your duty to punish secession,  
you must protect the loyal, and should the oc-  
casion offer, at once suppress servile insurrec-  
tion."

A dispatch from the South states that the Hon.  
John Bell made a speech at Knoxville on the 4th  
inst., in which he urged war to the death against  
the North, and declared that five millions of our  
soldiers could not conquer the rebels. The re-  
port does not state whether the Hon. John Bell  
was as drunk on this as on a former occasion  
when he made a speech which he afterward felt  
obliged to excuse on the ground of intoxication.

The condition of our harbor defenses appears  
to be exciting a good deal of interest just now.  
A Committee of prominent merchants have ap-  
plied to the Common Council for an appropriation  
of \$5,000 to equip a sea-coast artillery com-  
pany, and the same subject was brought up  
in the Chamber of Commerce, and a Committee  
appointed to inquire into the present state of the  
defenses of the port, with a view to memorialize  
the Government.

In moving for the preparation of a medal for  
the soldiers of Fort Sumter, in the Chamber of  
Commerce yesterday, Mr. Royal Phelps stated a  
fact which ought to make us blush. Although we  
praise to be the freest and most enlightened  
nation under the sun, it is a fact that the men  
who fight our battles—the private soldiers—have  
fewer openings for promotion than those of any  
other country on the earth. Let this re-  
proach be removed forthwith. Give our soldiers  
the opportunity, and they will make as able  
officers as any in the world. Let gallant and  
meritorious conduct entitle the private to wear  
the epaulettes, and you may be sure he will not  
fail to win them.

Have we not yet seen the last of the black-  
hearted treachery which has made rotten our  
Army and Navy? The *Richmond Examiner*, in  
giving its account of the occupation of Alexan-  
dria, says in plain words: "It appears that an  
officer of the Pawnee notified Col. Territt—the  
commander of the troops in Alexandria—that the  
Northern Army were coming, three hours before  
their arrival, and all our troops in the town had  
order to leave. Territt got away safely with his  
men." It is but justice to the loyal officers of the  
Pawnee that a rigid inquiry should be made  
into this matter; and if there is so cowardly a  
traitor as this narrative implies, let there be  
such an example made as shall be remembered.

The time for weeping over defection has gone  
by.

One of Reagan's Circulars to the Post-  
masters of the Rebel States, came into the hands  
of the Government, by a blunder of the New-  
Orleans office. In it he directs them to steal  
the property of the United States, including,  
mail bags, locks, tools for stamping, &c.

The District Court met yesterday at Wash-  
ington, to consider the cases of prize vessels. The  
Gen. Knox and Georgiana, of Maine, were or-  
dered back to their owners, on the ground that  
they had no intention of resisting the blockade.

Intelligence received at Washington from Prus-  
sia shows that that Government is disposed to  
respond generously to the protest of the United  
States against a recognition of the rebellious  
Confederation.

The Secessionists in and about Frederick, Md.,  
are said to be gaining strength, and to be show-  
ing their true colors. No confidence appears to  
be placed in that section of the State, and the  
case demands prompt and decisive action.

## THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

It is considered certain that an advance of  
Federal troops from Chambersburg is to be made  
to-day, though the closest secrecy is maintained  
as to details, and authentic information cannot be  
obtained. There were also rumors of a move-  
ment from Alexandria toward Fairfax Court-  
House or Manassas Junction, and the latest news  
states that McDowell's command is immediately  
to advance. Stirring events are looked for.

The cannon have been removed from the  
heights opposite Harper's Ferry, but 400 Ken-  
tucky troops are still stationed there. It was  
thought, however, that they would be more likely  
to fire upon their allies than on the Federal  
forces.

The majority of the rebel troops are at Har-  
per's Ferry and Elkhart, about one mile distant.  
They number from 12,000 to 14,000, but not  
more than 8,000 are in fighting condition. Gen.  
Johnston is losing confidence in himself, his men,  
and his cause. The small-pox has broken out,  
and rages badly. The men are deserting in  
great numbers. Provisions are scanty, and on  
the whole the rebels at that point are in a sad  
condition. They are ready for instant flight, but  
it is thought that they will hardly have time to  
join with Beauregard at Manassas Junction be-  
fore our forces are upon them. Gen. Johnston  
has made himself very unpopular by seizures of  
provisions and means of transportation, and par-  
ticularly by a conscription he has ordered, to in-  
clude three-tenths of the males between the ages  
of 18 and 50 years. The rebels have burnt three  
more bridges.

Three hundred of the Secessionist troops op-  
posite Williamsport have within two days de-  
serted, and others are expected to follow.

The road between Wheeling and Grafton is  
guarded by Ohio troops. A large number of Seces-  
sionists are taking the oath of allegiance; they  
say they have been taught to expect a war of  
devastation from the Federal troops, and the con-  
sideration with which they have been treated sur-  
prises them. There are now at Grafton and  
Phillips about 7,000 troops.

The Harriet Lane on Wednesday engaged the  
Rebel battery at Pie Point, at the mouth of the  
Nansemond River, nearly opposite to Newport's  
News. This battery has 10 or 12 large guns, and is  
one of several with which the Rebels are fortifying  
the James River, with the hope of obstructing the  
advance of Butler on Richmond. In the engage-  
ment spoken of, only about 25 shots were ex-  
changed. One of them struck the Harriet Lane  
and passed through her bulwarks; a splinter seri-  
ously injured one man, and lightly wounded some  
others. The effect of her shots could not be accu-  
rately known, but it was thought that several of  
the Rebels were killed.

## WORK FOR CONGRESS.

The XXXVIII Congress will assemble in Ex-  
tra Session at Washington on the 4th of July, in  
accordance with a call from President Lincoln.  
All the Free States but California will be rep-  
resented in the House, with Delaware, Maryland,  
Kentucky, Missouri, and some Districts of Vir-  
ginia. It is not probable that the Union Districts  
of Tennessee will be enabled or permitted to elect  
Members, as the time for choosing in due course  
will not have arrived, and no call has appeared  
or will be issued by the Governor for a Special  
Election. In all, the members elect to the  
House will exceed one hundred and fifty, and  
we presume nearly all of them will be present.  
California elects members in August.

In the Senate, all the Free States will be rep-  
resented, with Delaware, Maryland, and, we  
trust, Tennessee, unless the traitors should con-  
trive meanwhile to assassinate Andrew Johnson.  
Missouri may also be represented, though we  
hardly expect it. Whether Messrs. Breckin-  
ridge and Powell will be permitted to appear for  
Kentucky we esteem doubtful; we rather suspect  
they will; if they do not, they ought long since  
to have resigned, and allowed the Union Legis-  
lature to fill their places with men who would  
surely be present. We trust not less than forty  
Senators will respond at roll call.

—And then?  
In our judgment, Congress should do nothing—  
absolutely nothing—beyond or beside strength-  
ening the hands of the Executive on the great and  
pressing duty of saving the Union. It is not  
enough that other matters should be postponed  
to this; they should be ignored altogether.  
Whatever acts shall be necessary to the en-  
ergetic and successful prosecution of the war for  
the Union should be promptly passed, and every-  
thing else postponed to the first regular session,  
which convenes early in December.

The *Herald*, which grossly assailed the XXVIII  
Congress for its Bankrupt Act, and has devoted  
a quarter of a century to unmeasured denunciations  
of a National Bank as a necessary fountain  
of corruption and swindling roguery, now calls  
vehemently for the passage of a National Bank-  
rupt Law and the chartering of a National Bank  
with a capital of not less than seventy-five mil-  
lions! We should be very willing, when the  
proper time shall have arrived, to give to these  
important projects a careful and candid consid-  
eration, and to commend them to the like con-  
sideration of the country—but this is not the  
time. It would require months to properly set-  
tle the principles and elaborate the details of  
either of the proposed measures, and this session  
should not last three weeks. All that could, at  
any rate, be well done now would be to commit  
the projects to able and strong Committees, in-

structing them respectively to sit in the recess  
and elaborate bills to be reported at the ensuing  
regular Session. And we are not sure that even  
so much can wisely be undertaken.

That a National Bank, properly constituted and  
carefully guarded, would be a valuable auxiliary  
to the industry, commerce and finances of the  
country, we have never doubted. Such a Bank  
should be required to keep on deposit with the  
proper department of the Government ample  
security, either in United States stocks and  
Treasury Notes or in coin, for the prompt re-  
demption of all its circulating notes; it should at  
each branch or office receive at par in payment  
of debts the notes issued by every other branch;  
and should be required to furnish at every office  
at not more than a half per cent. premium sight  
exchange on every State and important city in  
the Union. Then it should receive, keep,  
and transfer without charge the Public Monies,  
paying interest thereon, and depositing with the  
Secretary of the Treasury dollar for dollar in the  
U. S. securities for the full amount of those  
deposits. It cannot be that a costly, cumbersome,  
hideous barbarism, the Sub-Treasury system,  
which compels the Government to pay heavily on  
a service which it formerly had, and other Gov-  
ernments still have far better performed for  
nothing, is to endure forever. Prejudice and  
passion cannot always overbear so palpable an  
advantage, any more than the vow of hero and  
even a crooked old curmudgeon that he will  
never ride in a steam-car precludes the building  
of railroads.

But we nevertheless protest most decidedly  
against the chartering of a National Bank unless  
and until the people of the United States are  
substantially unanimous in its favor. A Bank that  
is doomed to be the foot-ball and the bugbear of  
party co tests can do no good whatever—cannot  
even maintain its own solvency. There is not and  
never was a bank so strong that a persistent  
warfare upon it by one half of the community  
would not ultimately ruin it. If, then, a third, or  
even a quarter, of the American people are  
stubbornly averse to the chartering of a Bank,  
the project is unreasonable, and must not be  
pressed. We cannot afford now to reopen old  
wounds or to plunge the Nation into a new party  
quarrel.

As to a National Bankrupt Law, we have  
always believed it the clear constitutional duty  
of Congress to enact and maintain one. If one  
at any time existing is bad, make it better; but  
never repeal it. And, in order to its endurance,  
it is essential that the next that is passed shall  
be no mere Involuntary Act—a contrivance to  
whitewash and release penniless debtors—but a  
measure for the benefit of creditors as well—an  
act to compel debtors, who have means to hand  
them over to their creditors, as well as to enable  
those who have nothing to snap their fingers at  
their creditors' faces. Give us a Bankrupt Act  
that will override all Stay-Laws, Suspensions of  
Specie Payment, and other contrivances for  
splitting the difference between solvency and  
bankruptcy, at the same time that it releases  
motivated from further legal persecution upon  
their surrounding what they have to their credi-  
tors, and we believe it will be approved and  
sustained by multitudes who have hitherto  
opposed a National Bankrupt Law. But such an  
act requires ample time as well as signal  
ability, combined with great legal knowledge and  
experience, for the proper adjustment of its  
details, and it would be madness to pass it at a  
short and crowded Extra Session. Refer the  
subject to a strong committee at once, but let  
months of patient labor be given to perfecting  
it, so that when the law is passed it will be  
one that we can hope to live and die by. Even  
the act of twenty years since, imperfect as it  
was, would have been better than nothing if it  
had stood; but its vices ensured its repeal just  
when it had done its greatest mischief, and was  
about to become potent for good. Let not our  
past experiences of evil have been wholly in vain.

## THE PATENT LAW OF THE MONTGOMERY CONSPIRATORS.

If there is any description of private property  
which should be held sacred in the midst of hos-  
tilities, it is the property of ingenious men in  
their inventions and discoveries. The laws of all  
civilized nations seek to protect such property  
by the most stringent provisions; and they are  
daily becoming more liberal to inventors, and  
more general in their efforts to admit the largest  
number to the enjoyment of their privileges. In  
the eye of the Patent Law, an inventor is a citi-  
zen of the world, and entitled to the aid of all  
Governments in realizing a due recompense for  
his labor.

We need not be surprised, however, that the  
Montgomery conspirators should think that they  
can make a good thing of it by throwing open  
the trade in Northern patent rights for the benefit  
of Southern consumers. Everything is to be ac-  
counted fish that comes to their net. From the  
appropriation of all Federal property within the  
borders of the revolted States to their own use,  
there was but one step to the application of the  
sponge to all the debts of their citizens to the  
citizens of the loyal States. The next step is to  
commission pirates to seize all the private prop-  
erty of loyal citizens on the high seas. Thieving  
is as easy as lying, and it costs no effort to men  
capable of robbing to commit larceny; so it is  
the most natural thing in the world for this  
Montgomery Congress to attempt to steal from  
inventors, as well as to plunder our merchants.

It seems that these gentlemen, among their  
other acts at the late session, passed a very long  
and very elaborate patent law, covering no less  
than thirty-seven pages of Government folio  
printing. It is said to be in many respects simi-  
lar to the patent law of the United States. The  
motive of its passage, we apprehend, must be  
very different—as different as plunder is from  
protection. The number of useful inventions and  
discoveries made in the revolted States is ex-  
ceedingly limited. They would hardly justify the  
expense of a Patent-Office, in the present condi-  
tion of the funds of the Confederates. So at  
least thirty-six and a half of the thirty-seven  
pages of their patent law are more surplusage,  
and the whole get of it is contained in a short  
section which recognizes all patents heretofore  
granted by the United States to any person or  
persons now a citizen or citizens of any one of  
the Confederate States, or of Tennessee, Arkan-  
sas, or North Carolina, for the term for which  
they were issued, yet unexpired. It also recog-  
nizes all partial assignments of any such patent  
or patents to the same description of persons,  
made before the 4th day of February A. D. 1861.  
This style of recognition is a repudiation  
of all the patents issued by the Federal Govern-  
ment to the citizens of the loyal States, during

the time that these Confederate States acknow-  
ledged themselves a part of the United States.  
It is simply a confiscation, so far as the Confed-  
erates are concerned, of all patents now in force  
issued to Northern inventors, and a denial of  
any patent to Northern inventors, while they  
continue alien enemies of the Montgomery con-  
spirators.

There is one other feature of the Montgomery  
Patent law which requires notice, and that is the  
"historic law" of their race. The Court of  
King's Bench at one time found it very difficult  
to understand how even a white man could en-  
title himself to a property in "ideas." It is a  
marvelous proof of the progress of civilization  
that a Montgomery Congress should venture to  
recognize a property in the "ideas" of a negro.  
Not only is the negro a merchantable article him-  
self, but his ideas are made merchantable. This  
provision was probably adopted for the encour-  
agement of the Patent-Office; for, if the negroes  
in the Confederate States do not take a hand in  
the work of inventing and discovering, we fear  
that the new Commissioner will have very little  
to do in the way of issuing his letters.

We cannot take leave of the Patent arrange-  
ments of the conspirators, without paying our  
respects to the gentleman who has this bureau of  
their Government in his charge. Mr. Rhett of  
South Carolina has been made Commissioner of  
Patents, and will have the privilege of affixing  
his hand and seal to all the letters, whether  
issued to white men or black. This is a highly  
honorable office, and quite sufficient to engross  
and tax all the ability of Mr. Rhett, but it seems  
to us miserable pay for such a hoary-headed  
traitor. Ten years ago, Mr. Rhett boasted in a  
public meeting at Charleston, that he had been  
engaged for twenty-five years in the cause of  
Disunion. This would carry him back to about  
1826, and enable him to autedate Nullification.  
He may claim to be the original South Carolina  
traitor—a claim that should give him a clear  
title to the highest seat in the Mont-  
gomery synagogue. Now, for a traitor of  
thirty-five years' standing to be postponed to a  
mere neophyte like Stephens—whose treason had  
barely begun its egg—and be fobbed off with a  
Commissionership of Patents, while the junior  
rebel is made Vice-President of the Usurpation,  
is an indignity which might well enough disgust  
The *Charleston Mercury* full as much as the in-  
stinctive policy of the new Government in regard  
to the slave-trade. But there was probably a  
special reason for conferring this appointment  
on Mr. Rhett. It is well remembered that he  
was a hankering after the flesh-pots. When he  
was stirring up his South Carolina friends in  
1851, one great inducement that he held out to  
them to turn traitors was the opportunity they  
would thus enjoy to make money by becoming  
smugglers. Worthy old Senator Butler, who  
was a gentleman in spite of his fondness for  
the peculiar institution, rebuked Rhett in no  
measured terms for making such a base sug-  
gestion to the Chivalry; but the fame of the  
suggestion has adhered to the maker of it, and,  
in looking about for a suitable person to intro-  
duce a little privateering on dry land, the Mont-  
gomery conspirators very naturally selected a  
man who could find congenial employment in the  
vocation of a smuggler.

## AN UNWRITTEN CHAPTER OF HISTORY.

It seems to be anticipated in some quarters  
that the Muse of History, long years hence, will  
ere she lifts the recording pen, ponder over  
scenes not unlike this:

During the war for the restoration and perpetu-  
ation of the American Union, the Federal and  
Confederate armies, each numbering fifty thou-  
sand, were drawn up in battle array. The  
prize immediately at stake was the occupancy of  
Harper's Ferry. Bugles were sounding, drums  
rolling, rifles rattling, shells bursting, cavalry  
charging, three or four thousand men had fallen  
on either side, and victory was trembling in the  
balance.

Just at that moment, big with the fate of an em-  
pire, messengers came dashing into the lines of the  
combatants, and informed Gen. Patterson and  
Johnston that two or three thousand slaves, six or  
eight miles away, taking advantage of the fight,  
had risen in rebellion, proclaimed a jubilee, and  
were in full flight toward the North star. I stand-  
ing by the bugles of the Federal and Confederate  
armies sounded a truce, and each took up the line of  
march in double quick time for the scene of the  
Africa exodus. Johnston being a Major-General  
in the regular army of the Confederacy, while Pat-  
terson was only a Major-General of Pennsylvania,  
ranked the Federal commander, assumed the com-  
mand of the allied forces, and gave the order to  
charge on the sable fugitives. Thereupon the  
Fire Zouaves and the Texas Rangers, the Mas-  
sachusetts Sixth and the Mississippi First, the  
Philadelphia Blues and the Pennsylvania Greens, the  
Ohio Grenadiers and the Arkansas Greasers, with  
all the other crack corps of the two armies, hailed  
the order of the Confederate Chief with a wild  
shout, rushed upon the insurgents and vied with  
each other in the effort to "put down the insur-  
rection with an iron hand."

The fight was desperate—for the negroes were  
striking a last despairing blow for liberty and  
life. But, the trained valor and superior numbers  
of the allies proved too strong for the un-  
disciplined courage and feeble resources of the  
Africa-rebels, who, after a furious contest, were  
either killed or captured by the combined North-  
ern and Southern forces.

This episode in the main battle being over, the  
allies piled up heaps of slaughtered negroes,  
when Patterson and Johnston rushed frater-  
nally into each others arms, somewhat after  
the manner of Wellington and Blücher at  
Waterloo, and gave one long embrace over  
their common victory. Then tearing them-  
selves tenderly asunder, they ordered their re-  
spective commands to resume their old positions,  
where they again formed in line of battle, loaded  
their rifles, wiped the negro blood from their  
cutlasses, unlimbered their guns, and commenced  
the attack upon one another with renewed vigor.

We are glad to learn that movements are on  
foot in this city to curtail the enormous expen-  
diture of the City Government. It is estimated  
that the taxes for next year will be \$14,000,000,  
or about \$70 for each man in the city. A good

share of this enormous tax, judging the future  
by the past, will be expended for the benefit of  
favorite contractors, and their friends in the  
Common Council. As the corporation business  
has been conducted heretofore, it takes just  
about two dollars to do the work of one. It is  
a cheering sign, therefore, when private citizens,  
whose positions carry great weight, take the  
alarm, and begin to interpose in behalf of the  
overburdened tax-payers. Let our foremost  
merchants and professional men cooperate with  
the Charter Convention for a thorough revision  
and simplification of our City Government, so  
that we may return to something like the honest  
economy of bygone days.

## SECESSION ILLUSTRATED.

The region now covered by the State of Ar-  
kansas was bought for solid money of France by  
the Government of the United States—not by  
the several States composing the Union, for they  
were not known in the transaction, but by the  
Union itself. It was erected into a distinct ter-  
ritory by the Government of the Union, the  
States, as such, having no part nor lot in the mat-  
ter. It was peopled by emigrants from the  
States indiscriminately. In due time, it applied,  
not to the States, but to the Government of the  
Union, for recognition and admission as a State  
of the Union. No compulsion, no constraint, no  
solicitation even, prompted Arkansas to this step.  
But, in accordance with a call from her Terri-  
torial authorities, a Convention of her People  
was called, elected and held at Little Rock in  
1835-6, whereby a State Constitution was framed  
and submitted to Congress, which considered  
and approved it, and authorized her admission as  
a State under said Constitution on certain ex-  
press and indispensable conditions. Thereupon  
the first State Legislature of Arkansas was  
elected and convened, and proceeded, in accord-  
ance with an Ordinance of the Convention afore-  
said, to pass an act whereby the propositions set  
forth in "an act [of Congress] supplementary  
to an act entitled an act for the admis-  
sion of the State of Arkansas into the  
Union, and to provide for the due ex-  
ecution of the laws of the United States"  
within the same, and for other purposes, were  
"freely accepted, ratified, and irrevocably con-  
firmed articles of compact and union between  
"the State of Arkansas and the United States"  
[not the several States composing the Union as  
entitled]. And thus Arkansas, by a perfectly  
voluntary irrevocable compact, became a State in  
the Federal Union.

Arkansas, thus constituted, has ever been an  
intensely Democratic Pro-Slavery State. The  
politicians who created, molded and have always  
managed her began by borrowing several millions  
of dollars to form the capital of certain State  
Banks. Having thus borrowed it into the  
Banks, they borrowed it out again into their  
own pockets, spent it and never repaid it. Of  
course, the Banks failed; then the State repudiated  
her debt; and her swindled creditors had to  
whistle for their money. They are whistling yet.

Arkansas, thus started on a career of success-  
ful villainy, is now trying to repudiate her ex-  
plicit and "irrevocable" obligations to the Union,  
as she so successfully repudiated those to her  
creditors. Next Thursday her religious people  
are to unite in prayer to God for a triumph in  
this her latest wholesale rascality. It is possible  
that she may succeed in it, but we do not think  
her prayers will much improve the prospect  
of it.

## FLAX FOR COTTON.

We are assured that our readers, especially in  
the agricultural districts of the Northern States,  
will observe with interest the important move-  
ment made yesterday in the Chamber of Com-  
merce by the Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, to  
ascertain, through the scrutiny of a responsible  
Committee of that body, the progress already  
made in the various inventions for substituting  
the fiber of flax for that of cotton. The inquiry  
is deeply interesting, not alone in its high  
political aspects, in setting the course of foreign  
nations in compelling this country to submit to  
their demands for breaking the blockade of the  
Southern ports. It deeply concerns the land-  
owners of our vast interior regions, possessing  
the necessary soil for a cheap and abundant  
supply of flax. The product of every million of  
acres of flax fiber would animate not only our  
manufacturing industry, but would largely swell  
all our channels of internal commerce. We  
cannot believe that any intelligent member of the  
Chamber, whatever may be his Southern pro-  
clivities, will hesitate on due reflection to afford  
at least the opportunity for careful and candid  
inquiry.

A Liverpool correspondent of *The London*  
*News*, speaking of the law of the Confederate  
Rebels, authorizing letters of marque, says:

"The great objection in Liverpool is that this act of the  
Southern Government will be the means of inflicting the war  
with a hundred unprovoked adventures from all parts of the  
globe, who will have no respect for the flag of either the Union  
or State or of the Federal Union, but who will attack friend  
and foe indiscriminately, and cause a revival of those bloody pri-  
vateering licenses so common toward the end of the last and the  
beginning of the present century."

And the writer might have added, that the  
free-booters and filibusters, the very scum of the  
sea, who will sail under these letters of marque,  
will give as little heed to the cross of St. George,  
and the tri-color of France, as to the American  
Stars and Stripes. Blood and booty being their  
objects, these out-purges of the ocean will pay  
but slight regard to the flag that covers any  
plunder within their grasp.

## Perilous Passage of the Maid of the Mist.

SUSPENSEFUL BRIDGE, Thursday, June 6, 1861.  
The steamer *Maid of the Mist* passed down through  
the rapids at 3 1/2 o'clock this afternoon, under the  
 Suspension Bridge, with two men in charge. She lost her  
smoke pipe below the bridge, but otherwise is appar-  
ently safe. There was great excitement here at the  
time.

**Heavy Robbery of a Banking House.**  
SCHAFFER, Pa., Thursday, June 6, 1861.  
The banking house of Gillespie, Pierce & Co., was  
entered by burglars last night and \$5,000 taken. They  
first entered the dwelling of one of the partners,  
and got possession of the keys from his pocket. Two  
thousand dollars reward are offered for the apprehen-  
sion of the burglars.

## Heavy Loss of Timber.

TORONTO, Thursday, June 6, 1861.  
During the gale yesterday, timber in raft, to the ex-  
tent of \$40,000, was lost in the Lake, near Toronto.

ELLISWORTH—Messrs. Abbott & Co., No. 143 Nassau  
street, have issued a handsome medal, commemorating  
the death of the brave Col. Ellisworth. It has photo-  
graphic portraits of Col. Ellisworth and Frank Brownell,  
with suitable inscriptions. Thousands of people will  
be glad to preserve such a memento.

## THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

## THE TRAITORS IN MARYLAND.

## ACTIVITY OF MARSH BONIFANT.

## THE CHARGE AT FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

## SEVERE LOSS BY THE REBELS.

## CHEERING NEWS FROM PRUSSIA.

## RESIGNATIONS IN THE NAVY.

## Secessionists Returning to Allegiance.

## COLONEL KELLY GETTING BETTER.

## 7,000 Troops at Grafton and Phillipi.

## Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

## WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 6, 1861.

## THE TRAITORS IN MARYLAND.